



2011

Accomplishment Report



Introduction	4
I. The National Climate Change Action Plan	6
The Ecotown Framework	8
II. Integration of CCA and DRR in local development planning	13
III. International Negotiations (The UNFCCC)	14
A. Highlights	16
B. Adoption of the Durban Platform	18
IV. Other Commitments	20
A. Philippine Development Forum - Technical Working Group on Climate Change	21
B. EC-LEDS	22
V. PARTNERSHIPS	22
A. Participation of CCC in Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP)	23
B. Participation of CCC in the Strengthening Coordination for Effective Environmental Management (STREEM) Project	24
C. REDD Plus	24
D. Promotion of Multi-Stakeholder Partnership	24
VI. Spreading climate change awareness	26



Introduction

Since the issue of climate change cuts across all sectors of society, and most government agencies need to be involved, an institutional mechanism that can guide and coordinate the different agencies was established.

This was made possible with the enactment of Republic Act 9729 otherwise known as the Climate Change Act of 2009. The law also elevates the issue of climate change to the level of national security and to the level of a presidential attention, as it established a coordinating and policy-making body, the Climate change Commission, to effectively deal with the issue of climate change. Furthermore, the Commission was placed under the Office of the President (OP) to act as a policy-making, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating body for the implementation of climate change-related programs and actions of government.

The Commission is chaired by President Benigno Aquino III. Joining him in the Commission are three commissioners who have a fix term of six years. They are Secretary Mary Ann Lucille Sering, appointed as vice chairperson of the Commission and the Executive Director of the Climate Change Office; Commissioners Heherson T. Alvarez and Naderev M. Saño.

A total of 23 government agencies, local government units and representatives from the academe, business sector, and non-government organizations (NGOs) compose the body's advisory board to ensure accountability.

In April 2010, the official National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) which the Commission crafted, was approved.

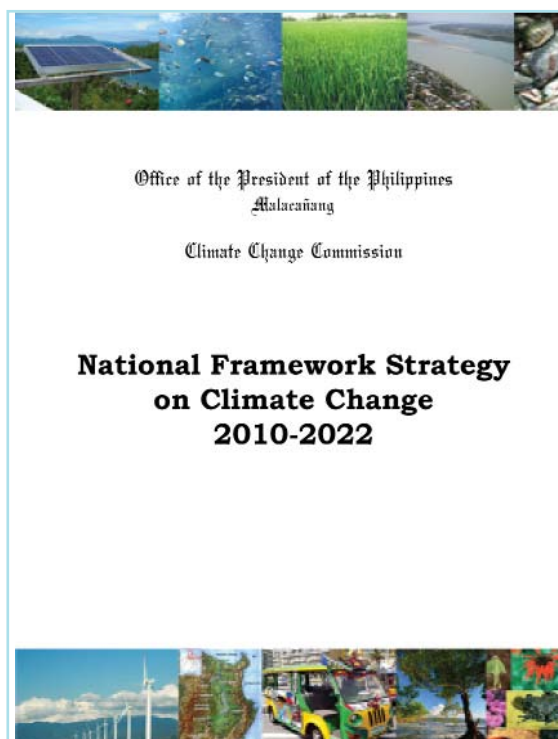
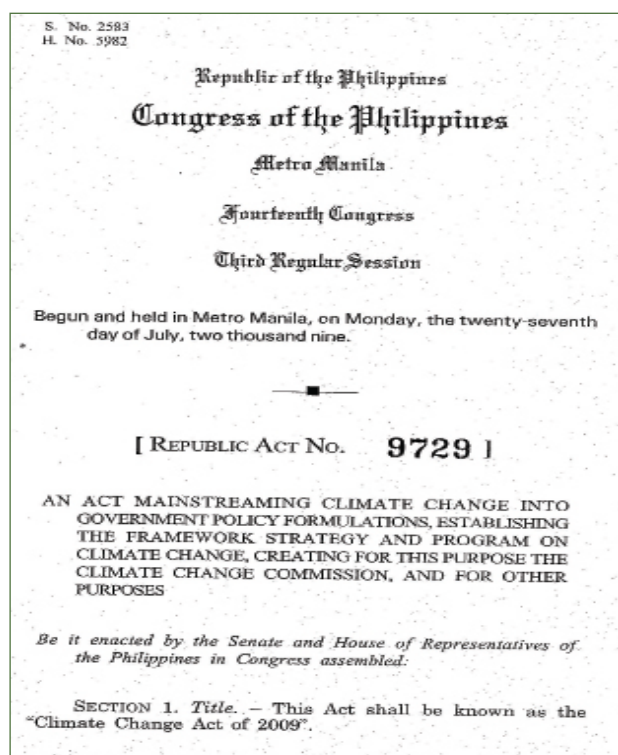
In 2011, the Commission has formulated the national program on climate change, in consultation with key stakeholders in the global, national and local level. Mainstreaming of climate risk reduction into national, sector and local development plans and programs, among others has also been initiated.



I. The National Climate Change Action Plan

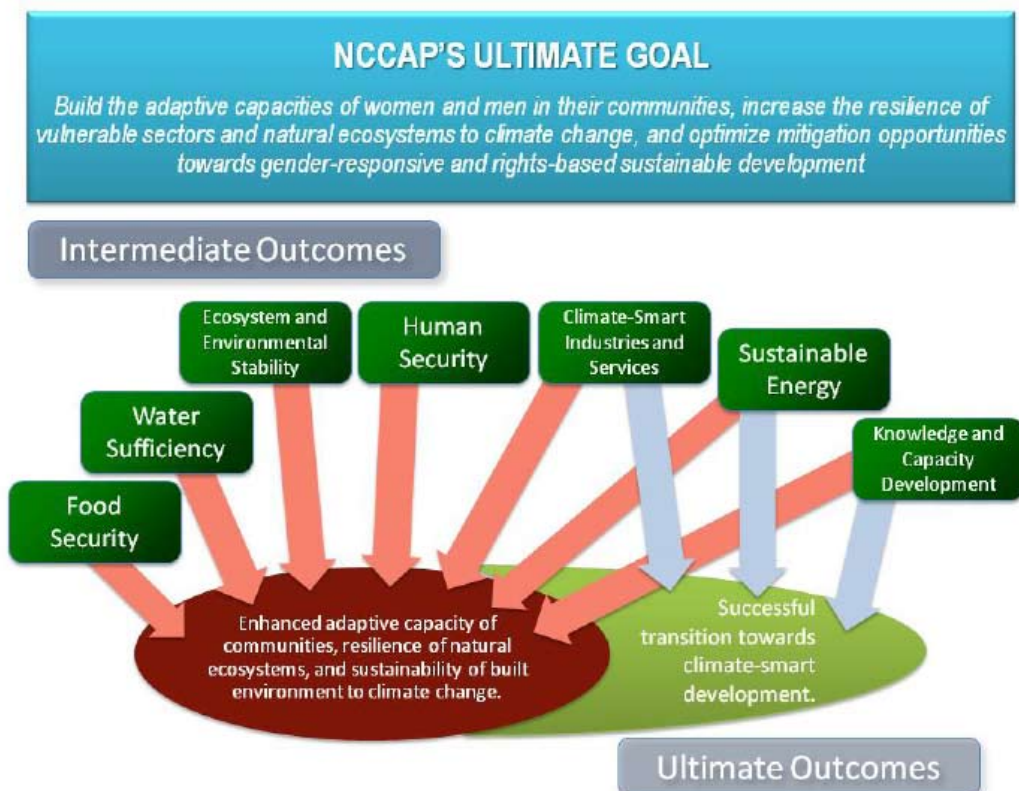
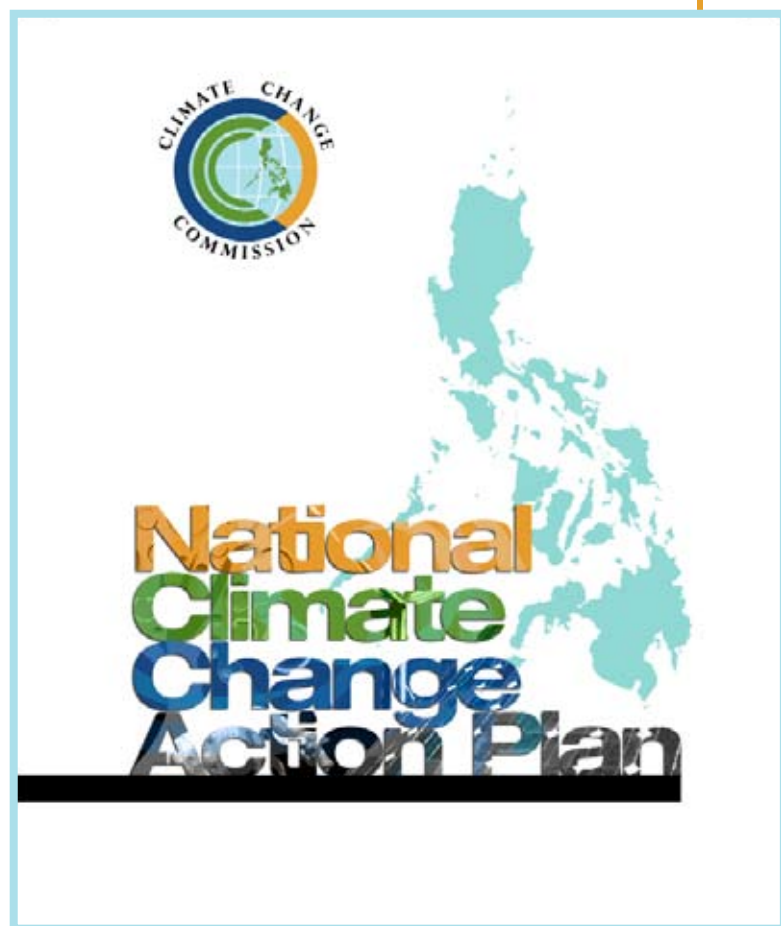
The Philippines is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because of its geographical location, archipelagic formation and ever-growing population. As state policy to afford full protection and the advancement of the right of the people to a healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature, the Government enacted Republic Act 9729 or the Climate Change Act of 2009 on October 23, 2009.

Under the law, the Commission is mandated to formulate the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) within six months after its effectivity. The Framework serves as the basis for the crafting of a plan of action, the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). The law also provides that the NCCAP must be completed one year after the approval of the NFSCC. The NCCAP shall serve as guide in climate change planning, research and development, extension, and monitoring of activities to protect vulnerable communities from the adverse effects of climate change.



For 2011, the Commission has made the crafting of the NCCAP its top priority. Using the NFSCC as guide, and in consultation with various concerned sectors, the NCCAP identified seven strategic directions to be pursued from 2011 to 2028. These are food security, water sufficiency, ecosystem and environmental stability, human security, climate-smart industries and services, sustainable energy, and capacity development.

The NCCAP was signed on November 22, 2011 during the celebration of the National Climate Change Consciousness Week. In preparation for the localization of the NCCAP as mandated under RA 9729, the Commission conceptualized the Ecotown Framework.



The Ecotown Framework

An ecotown, or ecologically stable and economically resilient town, is a planning unit composed of municipalities or a group of municipalities located within and around the boundaries of critical key biodiversity areas, which are at high risk to climate change. It is a means of implementation of the NCCAP at the local level. It aims to build the resiliency of communities and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change through increase in the adaptive capacity of communities by economic means as well as adaptive capacity of ecosystems through protection/conservation/ sustainable management.

Initially, the Commission has identified ten (10) municipalities to demonstrate the ecotown. These are San Benito, San Isidro,

Pilar and Del Carmen in Siargao Island; Borongan, Can-avid, Guian and Llorente in Eastern Samar; San Vicente in Palawan and Batanes Island, which will all be implemented within two years.

On 25 August 2011, the province of Surigao del Norte and the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Commission on the establishment of the ecotown in Siargao Island. The CCC, together with relevant agencies, will spearhead the program that aims to capacitate partners (LGU and communities) in terms of climate-smart planning, implementing identified adaptation measures, negotiating for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) arrangements, and effective eco-town management, among others.

The agreement called upon the support of the Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU) and DA-BFAR, where the former will provide logistical and facilitation support while the latter would extend technical and financial assistance. Fulfilling its role, DA-BFAR conducted a mangrove assessment to aid in the identification of production site(s) in the mangrove area of Del Carmen.



Commission Vice Chair Mary Ann Lucille Sering and Surigao del Norte Governor Sol Matugas sign the Memorandum of Agreement on the establishment of the Ecotown in Siargao Island (above). With other government officials who witnessed the signing (right).



In cooperation with this undertaking, the DENR-CENR Office, Local Water District, the Commission and LGU-MENRO conducted an initial watershed assessment of the municipality of Del Carmen. The objective was to determine the extent of apparent encroachment of illegal settlers and illegal cutting of trees within the aforementioned area. The initiative resulted in the passing of a municipal resolution declaring more than 2,000 hectares of forestland within the municipality of Del Carmen as watershed reserved. The municipal resolution is currently being studied by the Protected Area and Management Board (PAMB) of Siargao Island.



Settlers cleared the area above of trees.



Photos above shows a team composed of representatives from DENR-CENRO, local water district, the Commission, and LGU-MENRO conducting watershed assessment of the municipality of Del Carmen.



A baseline survey, rapid assessment, and vulnerability assessment (VA) were also conducted in Del Carmen. Preparatory activities, on the other hand, are currently underway in the other ecotown sites such as Borongan City, San Vicente (Palawan) and the rest of the Siargao sites with full-blown implementation expected to commence in the first half of 2012.

And to promote and enhance climate change consciousness, particularly among the youth, the Commission has started discussions with the Philippine Foundation for Science and Technology (PFST) on the development of a module on climate change that will be included in their science and technology exhibits.



Commission staff meet LGU representatives to discuss plans for the conduct of a baseline survey, rapid assessment and vulnerability assessment in Del Carmen (photos above).

The approval of the NCCAP led to the presentation of the ecotown framework to President Benigno S. Aquino III. With the economic and environmental benefits that are expected from the ecotown, the President instructed the Commission to expand the demonstration to Romblon, Bohol and Surigao del Norte.

At the site level, the local government units in Surigao del Norte, Siargao Island, Borongan City and San Vicente, Palawan are actively involved in the preparatory activities of the ecotown demonstration in their respective areas.

The departments of Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, Tourism and Trade and Industry at the field level and the National Museum are already on board in implementing some of the scoping-related activities.

Several international and local development agencies have also signified their interest in supporting some of the activities for ecotown such as:

- Global Green Growth Institution of Korea: Conduct of vulnerability assessment, GIS mapping and capacity building (San Vicente and Siargao Island) and Natural Resource Assessment.



Photo at right shows participants in the Seminar/Orientation on the Ecotown Demonstration Framework and, below, posing for a group photo.



- United States Agency for International Development (USAID) : Conduct of natural resources assessment, economic valuation of ecosystems services, and assessment for renewable energy potential (Siargao Island).
- Philippine Foundation for Science and Technology: Support in the information, education and communication (IEC) on climate change and general science and technology.
- Energy Development Corporation (EDC): Support in watershed rehabilitation through seedling production in Siargao Island.
- ISDA Foundation—Support in the conduct of initial biodiversity assessment in Siargao Island.
- Asian Development Bank (ADB): Demonstrating the Eco-town Framework in the Marikina Watershed.



Sec. Mary Ann Lucille Sering in a meeting with ecotown stakeholders.

II. The Integration of CCA and DRR in local development planning

The Commission recognizes the role of local government units as the frontline agencies on climate change actions. LGUs are mandated to draft their respective local climate change action plans (LCCAP), consistent with the NFSCC, the NCCAP, and the provisions of the Local Government Code (Sec 14., RA 9729).

A writeshop was conducted to harmonize the preparation of the LCCAP with the rationalized planning system¹ for LGUs. An initial discussion was conducted last November 4, 2011, to serve as a venue to clarify institutional mandates among involved agencies and identify entry points in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) for mainstreaming climate change actions in local development planning.

Issues such as conceptual definitions, flow of planning process, multiplicity of plans, planning horizons and iterative monitoring and evaluation, differential impacts and vulnerability, boundary issues, capacity building, access to information, were just a few of the topics thoroughly discussed during the Focused Group Discussion (FGD).

The major consensus arrived at in the FGD was to integrate the LCCAP framework and approach into the already mandated CLUP and CDP rather than having a separate or stand-alone plan. The goal is to enhance these plans using the climate change lens, and ensure that this enhancement is adequately anchored by local governments from the development of the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP), the CLUP and the CDP.

The FGD was followed by the writeshop on the enhancement of the CLUP preparation



guidelines (by HLURB), supported by GIZ. The goal is to identify/propose specific revised statements of the CLUP guidelines to integrate climate change actions and disaster risk reduction. The writeshop also identified possible convergence between the concept of Ecotown and the CLUP. Entry points were identified and the issue of boundary limits reflected as the main difference between an ecotown and the CLUP.

This was held last December 6-10, 2011. To move forward, the Commission will produce a resource book, a compendium of climate-relevant information for land use planning.



Identification of possible entry-points of Climate Change Adaptation-Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA-DRR) in local plans such as CLUP and CDP. (photos above)

¹ Two Joint Memorandum Circulars (JMC) provide planning frameworks that can guide the preparation of a local CC action plan consistent with the policy direction of a harmonized planning system. JMC No. 1 Series of 2007 among DILG, NEDA, DBM and DOF, provides guidelines on harmonization of local planning including investment programming, revenue administration, budgeting and expenditure management. The policy directive of JMC No. 1 Series of 2009 is the harmonization of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and comprehensive development plan (CDO).

III. International Negotiations (The UNFCCC)



The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference in Durban, South Africa, took place from 28 November to 11 December, 2011. The conference included the following meetings:

Seventeenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP17) Seventh Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP7). Together with these two main sessions, the four subsidiary bodies of the UNFCCC also convened: the 35th session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI35), the 35th session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA35),



US Secretary General Ban Ki Moon (Seated, 2nd from left) with other delegates during the COP 17 meeting in Durban, South Africa.



UN Sec. Gen. Ban Ki Moon (above) delivering his speech during the Durban talks. Sec. Mary Ann Lucille L. Sering (below), Commission Vice Chair and the head of the Philippine delegation to the UNFCCC COP-17 (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 17th Conference of Parties) talks in Durban, South Africa, delivers the country's official statement on the Green Climate Fund. The operationalization of this fund, which will provide immediate adaptation and mitigation funding for vulnerable countries, is considered to be one of the deliverables of this year's climate talks.

the resumed session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA14), and the resumed session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP16).

The sessions drew over 12,000 participants, including over 5,400 government delegates, 5,800 representatives of UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-government organizations, as well as over 1,200 members of the media.



A. Highlights

The COP17/CMP7 resulted in the adoption of 19 new Decisions of the COP and 17 new Decisions of the CMP, and the adoption of a host of conclusions by the subsidiary bodies.

The four most important elements of the outcome of Durban are the following:

1. Operationalization of Cancun Decisions: Mainly the operational instrument for the governance of the Green Climate Fund and other institutions and mechanisms established in Cancun in COP16 in 2010
2. Resuscitation of the Kyoto Protocol through the Decision indicating the period for the Second Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol
3. The Durban Platform: Launching of a new process towards an agreed outcome with legal force applicable to all parties to the UNFCCC

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a funding mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The decision to establish the GCF was adopted during the 2010 Cancun negotiations and was launched in the 2011 Durban negotiations.

The GCF will support adaptation and mitigation projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties.

The Philippines was included as member of the Transitional Committee (TC), which was the body tasked to craft the initial design of the GCF. Negotiations surrounding this fund were in close coordination with the Climate Change Commission, Department of Foreign Affairs and Department of Finance.

The said GCF will be governed by a 24-member Green Climate Board with alternate members with equal number of members from developing and developed country Parties. Noting the significant contributions of the country in the climate negotiations, the Philippines, through Governor Joey Salceda, is nominated as an alternate member of the Green Climate Board. The nomination of Gov. Salceda was approved by President Aquino in March 2012.

The Philippine Delegation to Durban played a key role in the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund, the establishment of the 2nd Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol, and the emphasis on the need for resources for Adaptation.





The Philippines organized a side event in the COP 17 climate change talks. The event, titled Philippines: Mainstreaming Climate Change in National and Local Development Planning to Establish Climate Resilient Communities, was held December 2, 2011 at the Apies River, ICC, Durban, South Africa. During the event, Climate Change Commission Vice Chair Mary Ann Lucille L. Sering (photo above left) presented the Ecotown Framework which is the Philippine model for climate change-resilient communities. Group photo of the Philippine delegates (left).

B. Adoption of the Durban Platform

The adoption of the Durban Platform paved the way for a new paradigm in the global response to climate change as it launches a new process that mandates a new round of negotiations for a significantly more inclusive regime of reducing GHG emissions, pointing to a blurring of the traditional line between developed countries and developing countries. In a momentous twist of events, major emitters, including emerging economies, in particular Brazil, South Africa, India, and China have accepted this burden-sharing arrangements and will be poised to take more ambitious mitigation actions comparable to or symmetrical to developed countries.

While the significant progress in Durban point to renewed optimism in the process, there remains important work to highlight urgency and raise the level of ambition especially on mitigation by developed countries and the provision of financial and technological resources so that developing countries can meaningfully contribute to combating climate change.



Some of the action during the side event organized by the Philippines during the Durban talks.



Philippine Delegation meeting at the Durban Climate Change Conference 2011.



Philippine Delegation led by Climate Change Commission Vice Chair Secretary Mary Ann Lucille Sering (center), Commissioner Naderev Saño (extreme left), Presidential Assistant on Climate Change Sec. Elisea Gozun (2nd from left), Presidential Adviser on Environmental Protection Sec. Nereus Acosta (2nd from right), and Commissioner Heherson Alvarez (extreme right) answering questions during the Durban Climate Change Conference 2011 side event..

IV. Other Commitments

A. Philippine Development Forum - Technical Working Group on Climate Change

The Philippine Development Forum (PDF) – Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) is the primary mechanism of the Government for facilitating substantive policy dialogue among stakeholders on the country's development agenda. It also serves as a process for developing consensus and generating commitments among different stakeholders toward critical actionable items of the Government's reform agenda.

The PDF-CCWG is chaired by the Commission as the main Convenor, and supported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as co-Convenor. It focuses its work on forging consensus on the most effective approach to support the Philippines' urgent needs on climate change mitigation and adaptation, including disaster risk reduction in the context of its link to climate change adaptation. In the process, it will identify the priorities for external assistance, based on the country's urgent needs, as enunciated by the Philippine government.

On August 19, 2011, the CCWG held its first meeting to discuss and finalize the PDF-CCWG Terms of Reference (TOR). At the end of the meeting, the group identified the need to conduct a survey on the initiatives by the development partners and possibly come up with a gap analysis.

The next PDF-CCWG meeting will be held on the first quarter of 2012.



Sec. Mary Ann Lucille Sering with Renaud Meyer of UNDP during the Philippine Development Forum meeting.



Attendees to the first Philippine Development Forum meeting held on August 19, 2011

B. EC-LEDS

Government efforts to stem greenhouse gas emissions from various economic activities and pursue low-carbon sustainable development got support from the US government as representatives from both governments signed an agreement to this effect. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding cooperation on low emission development between the Philippines and the US was signed last November 23 at the Mabini Hall, Malacañang Palace.

EC-LEDS stands for Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies. It is a US government initiative to support developing countries' efforts to pursue long-term, transformative development and accelerate sustainable, climate resilient economic growth while slowing the growth of greenhouse gas emissions.

With the agreement, the Philippines and the US government, through the USAID will work together to strengthen the country's capacity to plan and implement low emission development strategies.



US Ambassador Harry Thomas witnessing the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on the EC-LEDS.

And as the country's coordinating agency for the EC-LEDS program, the Commission will collaborate with appropriate government agencies for activities such as national GHG inventory system; support for the development of analytical tools for decision making on climate change mitigation co-benefits, and other goals; and support for measurable implementation progress in programs that support low emissions development in energy and sustainable landscapes or forestry.

Over the coming months, the participants intend to consult and refine these areas into specific programs.



V. Partnerships

A. Participation of CCC in Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP)

The PhilCCAP is a 5-year project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the World Bank and co-financed by the Government of the Philippines. PhilCCAP aims to develop and demonstrate approaches that would enable target communities to adapt to the potential impacts of climate change. It became effective on June 29, 2010 with the DENR, CCC-CCO, DA and DOST-PAGASA as implementing partners. The project will be implemented within Metro Manila and within the identified pilot areas which are in the provinces of Cagayan, Iloilo and Surigao del Norte (Siargao Island).

While the DENR is the lead executing agency responsible for the overall project management, the CCC-CCO will implement Component 1 of the project. It comes with the objective of providing support to the integration of climate change adaptation (CCA) into the agriculture and natural resources sectors, and to strengthen the capabilities of (a) government agencies that play a role in CCA activities in these sectors; and of (b) the CCC, which is responsible for developing the overall CCA framework and guiding its implementation across national government institutions.

For the 3rd and 4th Quarter of 2011, the Commission drafted all the necessary documents for the implementation of Component 1, such as the work and financial plan, TOR for the policy expert and consolidated physical and financial plan. The CCC-CCO was also able to identify the activities to be undertaken within the 5-year span of the project, to wit:

1. Implementation of the overall CCA framework;
2. Establishment of an integrated decision-making framework for adaptation and sector investments;
3. Development and implementation of a project screening tool;
4. Capacity building and training of focal agencies
5. Knowledge management and assimilation of best practices
6. Development of broader climate service information;
7. Public awareness and communication.

B. Participation of CCC in the Strengthening Coordination for Effective Environmental Management (STREEM) Project

The Strengthening Coordination for Effective Environmental Management (STREEM) Project of the DENR-FASPO aims to generate global environmental benefits through improved coordination in the implementation of three (3) Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in the Philippines namely:

- United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD);
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

This is to ensure that compliance to the Philippines' commitment to the three MEAs is strengthened as well as to enhance coordination, synergies, collaboration and complementation of activities and tasks among the said MEAs.

The Commission was only added at the latter part of the project since it (the project) started prior to its establishment and taking note of its role as the focal point for the UNFCCC. A workplan for 2012 was drafted in December 2011 outlining the activities for the year.



C. REDD Plus

Background

Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation with conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+) in the international discussion has invited both positive and negative reactions. In the Philippines, the articulation of REDD-Plus started with a national workshop in April 2009 organized by a group of NGOs which later became CoDe REDD2 Philippines.

From April 2009 to July 2010, multi-sectoral and multi-level workshops and writeshops were carried out to know more about REDD and REDD-Plus in aid of drafting the Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy (PNRPS) for 2008-2017.

In April 2010, the PNRPS components were considered in the NFSCC under section 8.5 of the Key Result Areas on Mitigation. Subsequently, the DENR has been designated as the operational arm of REDD-Plus implementation through an Executive Order of the President.

The PNRPS will be implemented under the Philippine Development Plan for 2008-2016 under the section on Conservation, Protection and Rehabilitation of the Environment and Natural Resources. With the approval of the NCCAP on November 22, 2011, the PNRPS shall now be implemented under the section Strategic Actions on Ecosystem Resilience and Environmental Sustainability for 2011 to 2028.

Participation of CCC

The Commission has been actively participating in various programs and projects on REDD which includes;

1. The Development and Operationalization of the National Multi-Stakeholder REDD plus Council (NMRC) which is a potential for good governance in the Philippines.

The PNRPS envisions the NMRC as the primary implementation body which advises the Commission on REDD plus concerns, facilitate stakeholder engagement, proposes policy reform and has oversight over the designated national authority.

2. Among the components of the PNRPS, Capacity Building and Communication (CBC) is recognized as a requisite for the people and the government to fully engage in the implementation of the PNRPS. To broaden the understanding of REDD-Plus and the PNRPS, the Commission is actively participating in various workshops/ consultations with concerned agencies, in the development of an IEC plan supporting the PNRPS.
3. Draft Sustainable Forest Ecosystem and Management Bills filed in the Philippine Congress recognizes the REDD-Plus mechanism (enabling policy component of PNRPS)
4. Corresponding government orders have been issued to institutionalize the involvement of government officials and staff in the PNRPS Working Groups (Governance component).
5. Participated in the organization of REDD Plus community of practitioners.

D. Promotion of Multi-Stakeholder Partnership

Risk Financing and Insurance Mechanisms for Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Reduction in the Philippines

The Commission and Oxfam are committed to pursue solutions that increase the resiliency of vulnerable and affected communities through gendered climate finance mechanisms that ensure accountability, transparency, participation of marginalized communities and address women's differential needs through exploration of viable and appropriate risk transfer and risk sharing mechanisms to manage and minimize losses from climate change induced disasters.

Three agencies specifically - Oxfam, the Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC) and the Commission organized a series of roundtable discussions (RTD) on Risk Financing and Insurance Mechanisms for Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Reduction in the Philippines last October 25, and November 22, 2011.

The RTD aimed to gather different stakeholders across sectors (private/ business, government agencies and civil society organizations) to share and exchange experiences and perspectives on insurance and risk financing for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. Specifically, the RTD was organized to generate lessons from the experiences of projects and institutions implementing weather-based index insurance, catastrophic insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms here in the Philippines and identify areas for support, gaps and policy recommendations to address limitations and potential challenges of implementing index-based insurance targeted for vulnerable communities in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors.

The project organized two roundtable discussions (RTDs) with stakeholder consultations to convene different stakeholders from private, public/government agencies, local government units and civil society organizations to share experiences and perspectives on current policies and practices around risk financing and insurance mechanisms. Specifically, the RTDs aimed to:

1. Understand how insurance, particularly weather index-based insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms can support climate change adaptation and risk reduction in agriculture and farming communities in the Philippines.
2. Gather perspectives on how current economic and social protection programs and existing risk transfer mechanisms can support climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction of small men and women producers in the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors.
3. Inform stakeholders on possible ways of implementing and integrating risk financing and insurance mechanisms and present policy recommendations for government commitment towards establishing national policy on risk financing in the Philippines.



VI. Spreading climate change awareness

The Commission utilized a media mix comprised of print, broadcast and new media in a campaign to create top-of-mind awareness about climate change among the general public. To keep the public informed about important issues, activities and policy pronouncements of the Commission concerning climate change, press releases were prepared and distributed to major dailies in Metro Manila. In addition, Commission officials gave TV and radio interviews and appeared in various media fora.



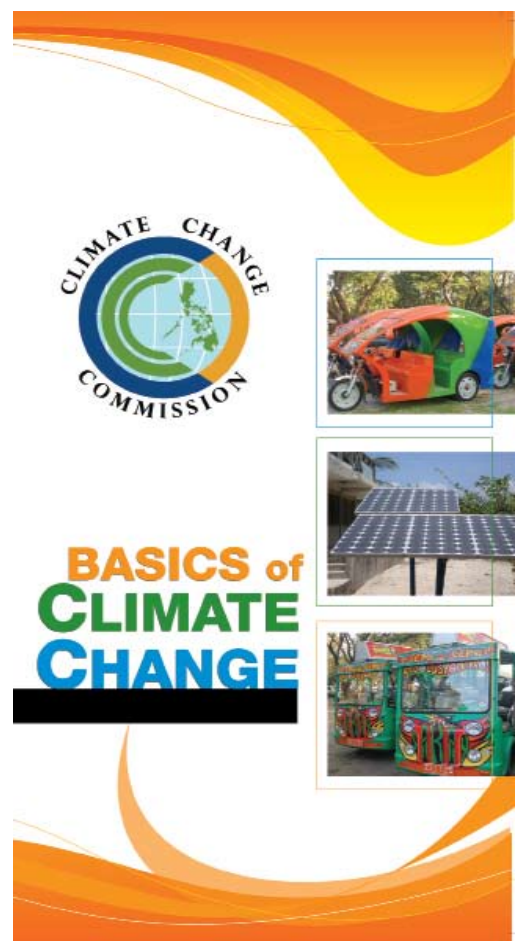
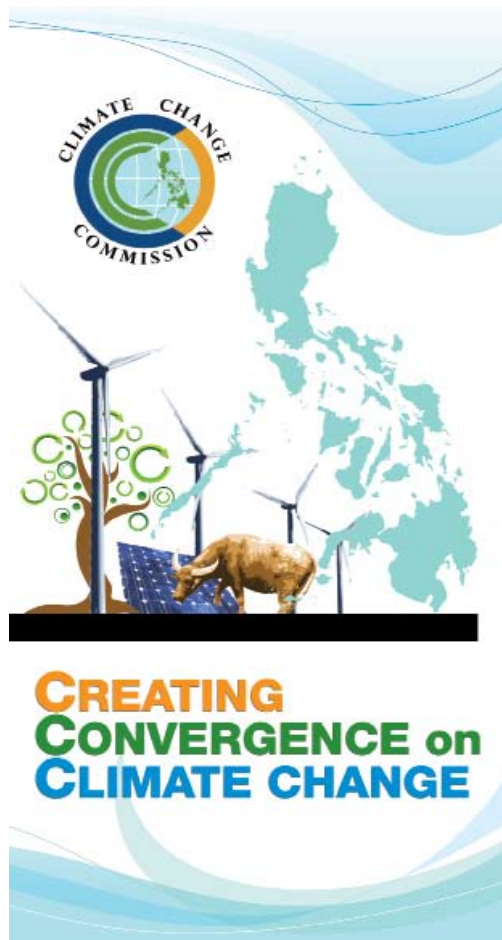


Later in the year, the Commission, through Secretary Lucille Sering, was given a weekly column in the People's Journal Tonight, one of the

leading tabloid newspapers in the country. Here, she discussed current issues related to climate change.

Brochures were also produced and distributed in events where the Commission was invited or which it organized. Walk-in visitors, like students, researchers, employees of other government offices, among others, who asked for information materials were also given the brochures.

The Commission also engaged the services of a video production group to produce its institutional videos with the support of donor partners. Three videos were programmed to be produced for the whole year (2011). However, due to budgetary constraints, the Commission was able to come up with only two (2) videos. The materials were shown in various fora, such as seminar/workshops and conferences.



The Commission was also invited to participate in three (3) national and international events/conferences held here in the country. These events included the **International Biodiversity Conference, Earth Hour** and **Green Jobs Conference**.



EARTH HOUR



INTERNATIONAL BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE



GREEN JOBS CONFERENCE



Dr. Felino Lansigan (3rd from left), Dr. Rosa Perez (center), Dr. John Pulhinn (3rd from right), Philippine members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) who were part of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize, were recognized in the Climate Change Consciousness Week 2011. Also in photo are CCC Vice Chair Sec. Mary Ann Lucille Sering (2nd from right), Agham Partylist Rep. Angelo Palmones (extreme right), CCC Commissioner Naderev Saño (extreme left), and Presidential Assistant on Climate Change Sec. Elisea Gozun (2nd from left).





In addition, the Commission led the nationwide celebration of the **National Climate Change Consciousness Week**. Conferences, an exhibit and a seminar were organized by the Commission to stress the need for immediate action to fight climate change. The week-long celebration culminated with a Rock concert.

The Commission is still in the process of acquiring computer hardware and software, which it will need for setting up its IT infrastructure and knowledge management center at its new office. However, the facility (new office) is not yet finished.

Establishment of an e-library is proceeding. Our e-library will have a web interface, database structure and climate change thesaurus.

For the year 2012, the Commission hopes to launch a full - scale awareness campaign with the crafting of its communication plan.



2011

Accomplishment Report



CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION

Room 238 Mabini Hall, Malacañang Compound,
San Miguel, Manila 1000 Philippines

(632) 735-3069; 735-3144

info@climate.gov.ph

www.climate.gov.ph

